Rout of the Invaders and Their Retreat Into the United States.

Preparations Making for Another Invasion.

Order from Washington to Seize Fenian Arms.

Reports from Various Parts of the Country.

TROUT RIVER, NEAR MALONE, N. Y., VIA ST. ALBANS, VL., May 27, 1870. Another engagement took place this morning on the Trout river line, three-quarters of a mile over the border. The Fentans were routed, and immediately withdrew to their encompment on the Ameri-can side, which is within a stone's throw of the diriding line. One man belonging to the Fenian force

NUMEROUS MICAWBERS. Last night that portion of the Fenian army quartered here was augmented by the arrival of 300 men from New York and Troy, and the prospect of brighten. It was thought that a grand rally could the made, and that by a vigorous and determined coorts their fortunes might be somewhat retrieved. To that end those more cheerful than the rest encouraged their fellows, and it was finally resolved on to make a bold advance.

THE PERIAN CAMP. egular encampment of the Peniaus has been on the ank of the Trout river, and within a few hundred yards from the border. This is the point where customs are paid, while it also forms a small village, ere being several wooden structures in the The Fenian camp was immediately at the rear of a little church, secure in its way, but very much exposed. Here they encamped and at once placed guards on sentry, but their erved from the Canadian side. Wednesday proofficers, had congregated here, but that num-was gradually increased by the slow arrival of stragglers, who, by the way, were compelled to walk twelve miles from Malone, over a wretched road, to reach the place. TIRED AND HUNGRY FENIANS.

When the train arrived last evening conveying the New fork and Troy batches the men were quite hatigued and fagged out from exhaustion, having, it was said, eaten nothing but a few hard crackers during their twenty-four hours' journey. Under the ances, therefore, they did not at once proged to the encampment at Trout river, but lingered here in Majone, some sleeping in the depot, others in harns and nallways. A few, however, journeyed out in the dark. When the day the word was given to move from Malone, and about fifty men promptly answered the summany were unable to proceed, and though deter-mined to fight, waited until their strength should be to rouse themselves properly, and having been given to understand that an engagement was to take place in a lew hours they lett Malone in small roups and wended their way toward camp. It was a weary tramp, and the prospects were anything

ORGANIZING THE ARMY.

Memwhile a company of United States regulars arrived at Malone from Sackett's Harbor, a circumstance which induced the Fenians to quit town more rapidly said in larger numbers. It was fully eight o'clock when any sort of an attempt was made to organize the Fenians at the camping ground. The details came in irregularly and at long intervals, and, although a einforcement was anxiously expected, none put in an appearance. The straggling parties in at once donned Bome kind of a uniform, and were armed with fine breech-loaders and plenty of ammunition. They now numbered 350 men, one-third veterans, and the rest, though stanch and haarty looking fellows, evidently untrained and undisciplined. Officers, lieutenants and privates were all mixed in together-indeed it was impossible to tell one from the other-and most of the men present were entirely ignorant as to who was in command, their destination, or any circumstance whatever of the coming battle. To most of them General Starr, the commander, was completely unknown, and all the preliminary evolutions were characterized by much disorder. Great excitement provailed, all the propagatory arrangements being thregularly carried out. Some gruanbled at the panelty of the numbers, some at the officers, who appeared to know very little of what they were about, and others at the ill-timed attempt generally. But a rigid determination was observable on most of the men, many of whom were not slow to give vent to their feelings of Indignation against Great Britain. Someswore they would seener die than return

After much parieting the Femans were got together, and at the word of command the force moved out upon the road and faced in the direction of the border. But very little was now spoken. Scarcely a whisper was heard as the men approached the line whisper was heard as the men approached the fine of division. On they marched, irrequiarly to be sure, but with a rapidity and apparent desire for fight that plannly showed to the observer that should their foe be encountered in engagement must takeplace.

ACROSS THE LINE.

The Fenians crossed the border at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, and continued on their march in a solid body for about haif a mile, when, passing through a maple grove, they haited and commenced to throw up breastworks.

a solid body for about half a mile, when, passing through a maple grove, they haited and commenced to throw up breastworks.

THE RED COATS APPRAR.

This undertaking they began with a will, and were proceeding briskly when suddenly the Canadian forces nove in sight at a distance of about 800 yards. Their appearance was like an apparition, but the sight of the red coats roused the Fenians. They seemed to forget their position, and by a suppressed cry intimated their thist for the struggle. The Canadian force, numbering 1.800 men and 300 reserve, chiefly consisting of the Hurst for the struggle. The Canadian force, numbering 1.800 men and 300 reserve, chiefly consisting of the Hurst for the Sarty-hinth regulars, British Army.

Upon the approach of the Canadian volunteers the Fenians were drawn up in line of battle, sixteen skirmishers having being previously thrown out about twenty yards in advance of the main body. The spectacle was a strange one, and fully exhibited the thorough foothardiness of the men who destred to avenge their wrougs. The Fenians stood still, but the Canadian forces continued to advance in three continues, and first opened the battle by a round of musicity.

The distance between the connection foothard to musicity.

The distance between the cattle by a round of musicity.

The Engagement.

The distance between the comending forces, however, was too great for the shots to take effect. The Fenians promptly answered the fire, and the skirninshers in the front now coming closer together, were evidently determined to rush into the very laws of death. The consequence was fatal. Poorly covered by the main line, the band of skirnishers blindly advanced, the Canadians meanwhile peppering away and the Fenians returning five with all the appearances of determination to maintain their perilous position. A loud, sharp voice came whizing through the trees, and the leader of the skirmishers, Dennis Dugan, was numbered among the dead. The Canadians were now rapidly advancing on the Fenian's breastworks, all the time keeping up the fire. The right and left columns commenced to deploy skirmishers, the intention being to surround and capture the enter of the Fenian body.

A RETREAT ORDERED.

Penian body.

A RETREAT ORDERED.

Previous to this General Starr gave the order to retreat, but with remarkable daring and coolness the Fenians in the front denantly answered hun "Never! never! We will fight, and let us die rather than go back. Come on?"

STARR VANTSHES.

But heedless of their entreases to lead them to

The Fenian Advance Guard at Dunde erni Glouson Relieved by General Starr-Great Dissatisfaction among the Men-Many Leaving in Disgast.

Leaving in Disgust.

DUNDES, Canada, via MALONE. N.Y.,
May 27, 1870.

The advance guard of the Feman army arrived here this morning, at six o'clock, in command of General Starr, who relieved Gederal Gleason after crossing the border with 1,500 men. This has created a strong feeling against General O'Neili, as General Gleason was a great favorite with the men for the very short time they had seen him. General Gleason, after being relieved, left in disgust for St. Albans, in the time they had seen him. General Gleason, after being relieved, let in disgust for St. Albans, in the ten o-clock train.

The Second cavalry from the Pigeon Hill fight arrived here this morning, determined to renew the fight. This afternoon the Seventa regiment of Buffalo arrived from Potslam, on foot.

At seven A. M. there also arrived one company of United States artilery. General Meade is expected here this afternoon.

A great number of the men are leaving here in disgust. If there be not a fight this afternoon the thing is up.

Feuian Attack on the Canadians-Repulse

The Warriors Straggling Home.

MALONE, N. Y., May 27, 1870.

Three hundred Fenlans attacked a force of 1,600 Canadian volunteers this morning on Trout river, near the boundary line. They were repulsed with a one taken prisoner. The fight lasted about fifteen minutes. After their defeat the Fentans retreated to the American side of the line and began straggling

The Situation at St. Albans-Another Move-

ment in Preparation. Sr. Albans, May 27, 1870. not been very lively to-day, but there has been a series of councils and preparations which may result in at east one more advance into the enemy's territory, at a point not far distant from the mitiatory battle on Wednesday. The town has been full of Fenians all the day and evening, and to-night there are probably not less than 3,000 scattered around the village. Some of these have lost their entinusiasm for war, but the majority are still in favor of further hostinties. The government having offered transportation home for such as desire is, a few have accepted the offer and departed on the various trains to-day.

They were most crestialien, and said they had almost rather die than bear the taunts of their friends upon returning. They found a bitle sails-faction, however, in the fact that O'Ncin is respon-sible for their humiliating position.

friends upon returning. They found a lattic substantial china, however, in the fast that O'Nchi is responsible for their humiliating position.

SPEAR TO THE RESULE.

Those of the Feminas remaining in the town, about two hundred and fifty, murched about two mi es outside of the village this morning, where they were met by General Spear, the successor of O'Nchi in command. He addressed them briefly, urging them to raily, keep good spirits for a day or so and he would have them organized for another attack, or for co-operation with the invading army operating near Maione. The men received these remarks with scheers, and Spear then came into town, where he has remained ever since. His absence, however, was followed by a reactionary feeling among the men, caused probably by a gnawing appetite, and towards night they came stragging tack again. General Spear is circulating actively among them to-light, however, and it is probable that preparations for an onward movement to-morrow are being made.

THE GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY AT WORK.

Every plan may be frustrated, however, for the United States government seems to be abandoning its heretolore indidecent course and taking a very decided step towards the enforcement of the neutrality laws. One full company of regulars was sent up to the Frankin frontier for this purpose to-night, and three more have gone to Malon. General Foster, the United States Marshal, has also received the following this evening:

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

General George P. Foster, United States Marshal, District of Vernont:—

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.
General George P. Foster, United States Marshal,
District of Vermont:

The President directs you to cause to be seized and
held by the ganitary for the United States all arms
and muniforas of war which you can find prepared
or intended for the invasion of Canada by the
Fenians, Communicate with the military commanders.

E. R. HOAR, Attorney General.

To further this policy of the government, Generals
Meade, McDowell, Ingalist and Van Vleet inave
come here, accompanied by Colonel Meade, Colonel Wildrick, Capitain Farnsworth and Capitain
Certer. They have established their hetdquariers at the Welland House. During the day
General Foster arrested Colonel John H. Brown, of
Boston; Major Hugh Maginnis, of Cambridge,
and Capitain Monahaa, of Burlington. They were
arraigaed before a United States Commissioner for
violatou of the neutrality laws in participating in
the first on Wednesday, and Brown was
ordered to recognize in the sum of \$5,000 for an
appearance for Irial, and the others in the sum of
\$1,000 cach. On their way to the jail Colonel Brown
escaped from one of the Marshale deputies, but the
others were fully committed.

Earth of General Donnelly, of Utica, who was wounded on
Wednesday, died at Franklin te-day.

It is reported that Toomas Murphy, one of those
taken primoners, will be hung at Cook's Corner tomorrow. He has a family in this town.

The Rutland Fenian Enthusiasm-Large Sams of Money Bassed for the Army.
RUTLAND, May 27, 1870.

The Fenians of this place met this evening at their headquarters and solemnly resolved that they would sustain their brothers at the front. A large sam of money was raised and will be taken to Malone by

money was raised and will be taken to Malone by Dr. J. D. Hantahan, an ex-surgeon of the United States Navy, who has been appointed Surgeon General of the Fenian army.

Making Tracks for Safety.

This was the end of it. The volunteers charged at in double quick, and in a brief space of time drove the Fenians into American soil. During the retreat Michael McGann, of Troy, who had been one of the Fenians kirmishers, was snot in the shoulder, the ball loading on the top. He fell three theore he reached the bordel. Not so, however, with Donnelly, for when shot he was unable to rise, and upon the vo uniteers coming up he was captured and put in the reax as a prisoner. Utterly dismared and put in the reax as a prisoner. Utterly dismared and disappointed the Fenians quickly rushed to the dividing line, the volunteers pursuing them m not neste. It was useless. The Fenians reached the Lorder just in time, though the volunteers did not cease to let them know they were close at hand. The entire affair did not last over twenty minutes, and was one of the most remarkable military displays ever witnessed. Once having driven the Fenians out of Canada, the volunteers returned to Holbrook's Corner, which is about a mile and a half from the line, carrying their prisoners along with them.

out of Canada, the volunteers returned to Holbrook's Corner, which is about a mile and a half from the line, carrying their prisoners along with them.

DISCUSTED FENIANS.

Thus terminated the battle of Trout river, a Rasco of the first water. That the Fenians displayed a wild bravery and a reckiess courage could scarcely be denied, but the attempt was one of the most kilotic on record. Staveed, penmiless and deserted by their leaders and those who induced them to take the mad step, the Fenians were rather the objects of pity than censure. Never did men feel so thoroughly deluded and disgusted. Noianguage could express their bitter feeling. Their chief officers were particularly denounced for the atter heartlessness and deceit which throughout the entire small they conspicuously exhibited. The advance of the Canadian volunteers was exceedingly well planted and had the Fenians remained upon the ground ten minutes longer not one of them would have been left to tell the tale. Nothing could have saved them but immediate flight, and the Fenians in their previous movements. People gave them credit for

decamping in time showed more sense than from their previous movements. People gave them credit for

RACK TO MALONE.

So soon as they got clear of the Canadian territory, the Fenians, crest failen, gloomy and ured, wended their way back to Malone. They seemed to remember but very little of the fight, but vowed never to return to their homes until they got even with the Canadians. Some of the more courageous remained at the encampinent in order to take charge of the ammunition, of which, by the way, there was a very large quantity, but the majority of the Fenians started for Malone.

Never since the worst days of the late rebellion was such deplorable spectacles to be withessed. Depressed in spirits to the lowest ebb, starving and deleated, the usen slowly straggled along the hard, dusty road. It was a hot and sultry day, and the heat told terribly upon them. Completely exhausted, some dragged upon the road-sides, and, heedless of their position, fell into a kind of stupor here and there beneath the shady foliage. On all sides penury and want stood staring them in the face. Sleep was the only boon, and well did all avail themselves of it. At some places where like streams flowed by the side of the road crowds of men could be seen walting to drink, while at farm houses on the way humane people, forgetting all other circumstances, rendered, in some few instances, some very substantial and much needed support. Altogether a more foriorn exhibition could not have been seen. Not that the men were ragged or disorderly, but their dejection and hardship imparted to their appearance, otherwise decent, a careworn and emaciated aspect. It was the general opinion that the men who this year participated in the invasion were lar superior in every respect to

ne used every enort in his power to distance such a gratifying measure of success.

Around the depot the crowd seemed to have its headquarters. Every train was curiously scanned on its arrival and conductors and brakemen were showered with questions as to the result of their observations on the road. Some of them who were possessed of a gagglish turn of mind mystified the wonder-seekers with cock and buil stories of what they had seen, incidentally alluding to the presence of large bodies of Fenian troops, who, they said, were marching forward with the avowed intention of seizing Maione and confiscating the goods and chattels of the inhabitants. These statements, however, soon lost their effect. The crowd waxed in numbers as the proportions of a Fenian army. The road to the frontier was carefully watched and all who came from that direction were interrogated in regard to the situation. Little groups of citizens surrounding a Fenian soldier were soattere! all about the streets.

the streets
REINFORCEMENTS.

With the train which arrived at thirty-five minutes past three o'cock P. M. there came 250 recruits from Chicago. Their arrival was greeted with cheers, and a few hisses from the extreme outside of the crowd. The hades, who were present in great numbers, seemed to cherish little interest in the matter, and were far more indifferent than their male companions. They watched curiously every movement, but manifested no signs either of approval or disapproval of their results. Towards night the excitement began to increase and the crowd melted rapidly away. At this hour tten o'clock P. M.) the vir age looks almost deserted, and with the exception of a glimmering light or two and the occasional tramping of the sentinels on duty at the rink, there is little evidence of life.

To DAY.

The morning's dawn will probably bring with it some decisive action on the part of the United States amborities.

Promised-The Canadians Indiguant.

MALONE, May 27-5 P. M.

The streets are full of excited crowds. Majo Donnelly, of Buffaio, is haranguing the crowd in front of the Ferguson House, promising they shall be immediately sent against the Canadians, The men seem discouraged General Gleason is here, and there are rumors that nother movement is soon to be made. There is a great lack of provisions, though there is

There is a great tack of provisions, though there is an abundance of arms.

Trust river, where the skirmish took place, is eleven miles from here, and midway botween this place and Huntingdon is a small hamlet of about two dozen houses. The road runs due north from Malone to the Trout river line. From thence it diverges to the east towards Huntingdon.

The men seem to be in earnest, but there is little confidence feit in the officers.

I visited the Canadian camp at Holbrook's Inn, where there are about thirteen hundred men stationed. Considerable indignation was felt towards the United States government.

WAR BULLETINS FROM CANADA.

Interesting Situation at Huntingdon-Canadians Preparing for a Fight-Troops Ordered Back to Pigeon Hill-Fenians at Island Pond.

Matters in the neighborhood of Huntingdon this morning are assuming a good deal of interest. General Gleason is in command of the Fenians, who are well armed, The Canadian forces are assembling, and active preparations are going on for a fight. Troops have also been ordered back to Pigeon Hill, in anticipation of further trouble there. A small force of renians has also appeared at Island Pond. All quiet on the Niagara and Detroit fron-

Reported Attack by the Fenians-They Are

TORUNTO, May 27-10 A. M. A despatch this mement received says that the Fenians near Tront river commenced an attack this morning, but were rapidly driven back across the lines. Particulars are expected soon.

Further from Huntingdon-The Invaders Skedaddle. TOBONTO, May 27-Noon.

The Fenians at Huntingdon and Trout river got out of the way as fast as possible after the firther commenced, leaving their wounded behind, General Gleason went back to New York in disjust. General Starr is assuming charge.

Particulars of the Fight-Advance of the Canadinus Upon the Fenian Breastworks lavaders Take French Leave-One Fenian Killed and Several Wounded. TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

The movement at Huntlagdon began at five o'clock his morning. The Femans constructed breastworks of rails across a field on the north bank of the Trout river, At half-past eight o'clock the Canadian troops came up eight o'clock the Canadian troops came up and opened fire. The Fenians fired a few shots and then took to their heels, being pursued to the boundary line, where their officers, displaying revolvers, attempted to form them into line, but it was fruitiess. There was not a single casualty on the Choadian side. The Fenians left a few wounded and one killed on the field.

The United States troops are advancing from Malone.

The Trout River Rout-What the Canadians Think About It-Venians Reported on De-

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.
Detailed accounts from Trout river all agree that the rout of the Fenians this morning was complete. Firing had hardly commenced took to their heels in wild confusion, and got across the border as fast as possible. Large numbers of them have arrived at Malone, and such as have the means to get back to their flomes are getting away. Not a man was wounded of the Canadian forces. The Fenian loss is not correctly ascertained as yet. A few prisoners were captured and a lew are known to have been wounded.

There is some talk of further Fenian operations at Cook's Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly.

Cook's Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly probable, as the whole rabble are utterly demora-ized and fighting more or less among themselves. A report reached here to night that a Fenian force was gathering on the jetroit river. Ample prepara-tions, however, are made in that quarter.

British Reinforcements Arrived at Quebec. QUEBEC, May 27, 1870. A frigate will reach here to-morrow having on board the Seventy-eighth regiment, from Hallfax.

The Canadian Papers on the Fenian Raid-What the Effect of Fenianism is Upon Canada—Great Britain Rated—The United States Condemned.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

The Canadian papers in treating the present Fenian raid express the following views :-

ble pest, a cause of annoyance and expense, a nuisance which the country is forced to suffer from continually without reason, entailing loss of life in an ignoble cause, and disturbance of business relations. To these evils the Canadian people would submit without complaint if they thought the imperial government was sufficiently considerate of their position or assumed its due share of the responsibility. They hold that the imperial government is remiss in not making proper representations at Washington and demanding of the United States government that it shall take some steps to prevent these recurring invasions of their soil, the murder of brave men and waste of money. Canada, being a colony, is in no position to remonstrate with the United States government.

Referring to the United States, they complain that Fenianism has received the countenance and support of her leading men and parties; that O'Neil and his unlef confederates have been allowed to go about openly begging for contributions and raising men with the ayowed purpose of invading Canada. Public demonstrations for these objects have been permitted. President Grant's prociannation, without a sufficient force to support it, is a farce. Unfriend liness to Great Britain has standily marked the policy of the United States government in its treatment of Fenianism. continually without reason, entailing loss of life in

Pathalo Fenians Still on the War Path-A Mixed Company of Travellers.

Synacuss, May 27, 1870.

Notwinstanding the reported Fenian defeats on the St. Lawrence frontier the Euffalo and Western

The company of First United States artillery sta-tioned at Fort Ontario, consisting of forty-five men, left here this morning on the Oswego and Water-town road for Maione.

More Fenians Leaving Buffalo-Recruiting Ac

More Fenians Leaving Buffalo—Recraiting Active and Money Coming Is.

BUPPALO, May 27, 1870.

Two hundred Fenians left at twenty minutes past six o'clock for Malone, a large portion being recruits from Chicago. Recruiting is actively going on, and money is being subscribed liberally. The Fenian leaders still disbelieve the news of the repulse at the front.

Companies A and B, Pith United States heavy artillery, passed through Concord this morning from Fort Adams for Malone. They were accompanied by Major General F. J. Hunt.

United States Troops En Route for Male

There is considerable excitement around the Fe-nian headquarters this morning. They expect to hear of a fight at Malone during the day. About forty men jeft for the East on the half-past eleven train.

THE FENIANS IN THE METROPOLIS.

What the Fenjans Think About the Presen State of Affairs-A Fenian's Views on the Campaign and O'Neill's Fiasco-The Reason why O'Neill Allowed Himself to be Cap-

The sudden turn of affairs on the border in favor Fenians in this city and vicinity. O'Neili's want of access and his extraordinary conduct in allowing almost forgotten in the general enthusiasm which the intelligence of Generals Spear and Gleason's movements created. The headquarters in Fourth screet and the recruiting place at Hibernia Hall pre-sented quite a different scene than they did the day before as a consequence. The officials at the former place were in the greatest give imaginable, and, to long in receiving despatches from the front and answering them by sending as many men to the cene of action as they could lay hands on. The recruiting at Hibernia Hall was quite active, and as fast as the officer in charge obtained a full squad went away with them to a rendezvous in this city, where they were uniformed preparatory to taking

During the afternoon a despatch was received by a gentleman who was detailed at the outset of the

a pertieman who was decaned at the outset of the invasion to look after the supplies to be forwarded to the "army," which read as follows. It evidently referred to the state of affairs on the border:—

IN THE FIELD, May 27, 1870.

Colonel JOHN — Keep in mind my last despatch, and don't let Cuddiby overdo the thing. We are at that point new, so be need not send the packages there. Send them to Malone. The sunburst yet undinamed.

REILLY.

Malone. The sunburst yet undimmed.

MYSTERIOUS PACKAGES.

The receipt of this despatch was halled with considerable delight by those who understood its full meaning, and the consequence was that a large number of small "packages" in the shape of boxes, with something in them that seemed to be very heavy, judging from the fact that it took two men to carry each one to a truck, were forwarded to Malone.

carry each one to a truck, were forwarded to Malone.

A reporter of the Herald yesterday had an interview with several of the Fenians who have remained in the city to look to the interests of the "army" in the way of the sending of supplies, and, in fact, all that might be needed by the invaders, and the opinion s emed to prevail among them all that the present movement will not be abandoned even if it should at first fall. Colonic C. H. O'Laughlin, who is a Fenian from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, spoke at some length with the reporter on the subject of the invasion, and threw much light on what has been a good deal of a mystery so far to everybody outside the Brotherhood. The following conversation ensued on the matter—Reporter—What seems to be the opinion of the rank and file hereabouts as to the admir at Frank-lin?

FENIAN—Well, Sir, there are a good many opin-

FENIAN—Well, sir, there are a good many opinions about the matter; but, as far as I am able to judge, O'Neili is very much bamed. It is thought that he not only Lost command of himself in the fight. The men, we know very well, would have gone with him wherever ne would have dared to go, but why he acted as the papers say he did puzzles us mightily. HEPOWEER—Do the Fenians think he is a coward? FENIAN—Far from it. That thought has never entered their heads for a moment. Did you ever see an irishman that was a coward? No sir, you never did, nor anybody else, and O'Neili is an Irishman—at true one at that. Even it he was a't he wonlidn't be considered a coward; for there are many men who FENIAN-Well, sir, there are a good many opin-

true one at that. Even it he wasn't he wouldn't be considered a coward; for there are many men who know how he acted during the war, and that he went through too many battles to be scared by a company of raw Canadian militia. The fact of the master is they don't know what to think about it. The thing looks rather strange, but the only way I can make it out is that o'Nehi did not want to the same that the same is they don't know what to think about it. The thing looks rather strange, but the only way I can make it out is that o'Nehi did not want to RESIST THE UNFIED STATES AUTHORITIES, fearing, if he did so, he would lose the sympathy of the Americans for his cause. Indeed, the more fithink of the matter the more firmly do I become impressed with the fact that this will turn out to be the solution of the mystery. For my part I really think it too bad that the newspapers have seen it to sneer so at face General for what they know very little about. When the whole truth comes out from official sources you will find that there has been a great deal of exaggeration about the way ine capture was made, and that O'Neill at the timedil or said nothing that his triends need be ashamed of. This will be seen when the full facts of the case shall have been laid before them. O'Neill has many enemies. He had plenty of them daring the late convention in this city, and although they call themselves Fenians they would not hesitate to blacken his character to grantly their perty spile. This class of Fenians, I coubt not, have done their part in spreading broadcast over the land

REPORTER—Now, in the face of 6 Neill's capture, how do you account for the new movement on Huntingdon? Was tran independent one or part of the planned cambaigh?

planned campaigh?

FENIAN—It was part of the campaign, and General O'Nell knew all about it. Do you suppose that he would have made that fight at Franklin without knowing that almost simultaneously the other Generals would advance upon the border from other directions? Every meve that is now being made was planned by O'Nell, and the various expeditions you read of in the papers as moving about along the border he knew all about before the invasion was

border he knew all about before the invasion was begun.

REPORTER—What seems to be the general opinion among the Fenians as to the success of the invasion this time?

FENIAN—They have the utmost confidence in the leaders, gainsay it who will, and I think I know something about the thing. They don't believe that Canada is going to be taken in a day, or a week, or even a month; but they do know that by constant hammering at the doors by day and night we will finally break them down. I mean this, that every day the fight is prolonged the Fenian strength will increase, and the Canadians know it. It is their intent to

mcrease, and the Canadians know it. It is their intent to

Make Short work of Us.

It is our intent to keep the pot boiling, and instead of letting the water go down to keep putting more water into it and more coals on the fire. Dyo seey This will worty the Canadians like the mischief, and they'll come to the conclusion that we're only fooling—only got a few hundred fighting men. They'll relax their vigilance in consequence, and then will come our opportunity.

REPORTER—But it strikes me that the boasts of you Fenians that you have 50,000 fighting men ready at a moment's notice seem to be rather tide ones. The men certainly haven't come to time yet.

FENIAN—True for you; but that's just what we don't care to explain. We have the men, and when the time comes they will show themselves; and if you should hear of only a few hundred men making a little rumpus on the frontier, and then thirty or forty thousand,

Springing up in the very least of Canada, you would'nt think our boasts worth nothing. And I assure you if people will only have patience they'll see the same thing soon; but I don't want you to put this part of our conversation in the papers, if you please; it's entirely confidential.

REPORTER—Is the Brotherhood well supplied with funds?

FENIAN—It is, although some people do say that

funds?

FENIAN—it is, although some people do say that this movement on the frontier is only a "strike" for subscriptions. That is false. Not a day passes by but that hundreds of dollars are poured into the treasury by the truly patriotic.

This ended the conversation, and the reporter went his way deeply edified with all he had heard, and fully convinced that the Fenian movement was indeed a mystery.

Femian Brotherly Love in Hoboken.

A lively scene occurred on Thursday evening at Gdd Feilows' Hall, Hoboken, during the regular drill meeting of Company A of the N. J. S. N. G., under command of Gaptain Patrick J. Meehan. Towards nine o'clock numerous sympathizors with the Femian cause entered the hall and interrupted the meeting by publicly accusing Captain Meenan of treachery to his country. The angry voices waxed louder, and at one time assumed a threatening aspect.

Luckily some influential persons interfered, and after a time succeeded in disaring the apartment of the intruders. A guard was subsequently placed at the entrance in order to prevent any further demonstration. Outside the matter was the subject of lively discussion, many asserting that the gallant Captain had been bribed by English gold not to take part in the present movement. The movement was purely personal in reference to Captain Mechan, and was evidently organized by persons whose feelings are far from being friendly towards him.

THE NINTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

Col. Fink in his Glory and his Regiment of the Light Fantastic—A Big Crowd and Lot of Hig People. The long talked of reception of the Ninth Regin

Col. James Fisk Jr. commanding, took place last evening at the Academy of Music. Of course it was a grand success. There was an immence crowd pre-sent, and the ladies turned out in all the strength of the lastest fashions—styles that good taste allows, and in some instances in styles that modesty toes not tolerate in good society. It was thought hat the storm would be a damper to the affair, but such was not the case. Carriage after carriage con-tinued to arrive long after the hour fixed for the opening of the night's festivity had passed away, and by cleven o'clock the floor was so densely crowded with a commingled mass of broacloth, epaulettes, swords, hoopskirts, way, and by eleven o'clock the floor was so densely crowded with a commingied mass of broacloth, epaulettes, swords, hoopskirts, satins and silks that locomotion was a thing of suffocating exertion. Colonel Fisk appeared upon the scene about ten o'clock in all the glory of his bran new uniform, and wore upon his breast a regimental pit that was studded with diamonds. This took the place of the historical solitaire. The regimental staff followed in his wake as he entered the room, and marched in pairs after him as meekly as lambs going to the alaughter. The decorations were something unusually grand. The back portion of the stage was hung with a profusion of streamers, and in the extreme rear was a regimental badge of gas jets, six feet high, containing a circle with the motto "Rations aut Vi." Underneath this was a huge mound of national flowers, in which there was a sort of cave from which in this was a huge mound of national flowers, in which there was a sort of cave from which in this petting mass begun about eleven o'clock, and was kept up with a zest that know no bounds. The Colonel joined in the maze with all the abandon of a full fledged half pay officer, determined to make the most of a good thing. He laughed as hearthly as the heartlest, and cracked so many jokes that the invited guests who and tight flitting coats on came very near losing every blessed button they had paid dollars and cents for the occasion. The private boxes, it may be said by way of conclusion, were all occupied, and the array of beauty and fashion which lined every the formed a scene of great attractiveness. Among the distinguished guests present were General Wallen, United States army; Colonel Perry, United States army; Generals Dakin, Woodward, Varian, and Sandford, of the Nations! Guard; General Chaier and staff; Captain Braine and Paymaster Cunningham, of the navy; two Prussian officers, from the Prussian men-of-war in the harbor; Mayof Hai, Wittam M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny and many other notables.

ABMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870. The resignations of Captain Murray Davis, Brevet Major Eighth cavalry, and Second Lieutenant J. W. Sleele, Twenty-fourth infantry, have been accepted. Second Lieutenant Augustus S. Egbert, Eighth infan-try, is transferred to the Second mannery.

The United States iron-clad monitor Terror, in tow of the United States tug Pilgrim, arrived at Key

West, Fla., yesterday morning.

Lieu:enant Commander George W. Wood is ordered to duty on the practice squadron of the Naval Acato duty on the practice squadron of the Naval Academy; Lieutenant Commanders Walter Abbott and P. F. Harrington relieved from duty at the Naval Academy on the completion of the annual examination and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon John S. Kitchen, from the Congress on the reporting of Surgeon Bogert, and ordered home; Surgeon E. S. Bogert, detached from duty at the Naval Library, New York, and ordered to the Congress on the 1st of July. Milshipman George C. Wallare has resigned. Villafranca, four miles from Nice, France, 18 now the headquarters and supply station of the United States European squadron, in place of Spezia, which port the Italian government have taken possession of for their own navy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS

Joseph Buker was killed at the State Hospital at Pough-cepsie yesterday by the caving in of an embankment.

of his wife.

The Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., of Washington city, was, on Thursday night, elected Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocess of Maryland.

Frank Anderson, a white man, in Marceltine, Ell., on Wednesday leat, blow out the brains of a negro named Armisted, because the latter won-ten cents of him.

Captain Matthew Hunt, the oldest pilot of Boston, died yesterday morning, aged seventr-nine years. He was a nilot in the war of Bill, and witnessed the famous engagement in Boston Bay between the Chesapeake and Shannon.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. THE THAUMATURGICAL REMEDIALS. THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

25,E92 CURES IN EIGHT MONTHS OF Heart Diseases.

Heart Diseases.

Kidney Affections.

Kidney Affections.

Kidney Affections.

Kidney Affections.

Kidney Affections.

Kidney Affections.

Liver Diseases.

Liver Diseases.

Liver Diseases.

Liver Diseases.

Kervous Debility.

Pemale Diseases.

Liver Diseases.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES—Where these laworite prescriptions of the New Jork Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free. Various illustrated books free.

Hudont & Co., Herald Building, New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Q. P., Mine, No. 217 Fulton street.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Kitchen, junction Fulton and Washington Williamsburg, N. Y., B. Rition, 420 Grand street.

Williamsburg, N. Y., B. V. B. Livingsion, 19) Grand street.

Newark, N. J., Dr. W. A. Conover, 202 Broad street.

Newark, N. J., Dr. W. A. Conover, 202 Broad street.

Newark, N. J., Dr. M. Mons, 187 Main street.

Elizabeth, N. J., Whitchead & Hooker, 171 Broad street.

New Haven, Conn., Royes & Shepherd, 201 Chapel street.

Philadelphia, No. 1,637 Chestont street.

Baltimore, No. 217 Femons arect.

Porland, No. 250 Congress street.

Chesgo, No. 220 Congress street.

Chesgo, No. 220 Congress street.

Chesgo, No. 324 Notkyns Block.

Rochester, No. 218 Hould Street.

Rochester, No. 218 Houd Street.

Augusta, Ga., No. 316 Broad street.

Pittsburg, Pa., No. 38 Market street.

Bangor, Me., and hummerable squats.

Pittaburg, Pa., No. 58 Market street.

Bangor, Mc., and innumerable signits.

A. THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE ACE.

A. The day has gone by when a medicine without me could command and retain the confidence of the world. Vertising induces the public to try many things, but in shrewd and thought the exercise of their private judgment of the commended to their notice through the Justices could be subjected to this searching ordeal for more the subjected party of the class of remedies to which has been been found that the searching ordeal for more the classes of the heads of the h

A UCTION GOODS AT A BARGAIN. aving bought out a part of the stock of the late firm of E. V. Haughwont & Co., I am now solling Silvar Plated Ware, Outlory, Refrigerators, Cooking Useasile, China and Glass, and other Housefurnishing Goods, as prices that would astonish the Danes. Come one: come all. EDWARD D. BASSORD, Cooper Institute.

A. THE JAPANESE CORN FILE REMOVES CORNS stores. Samples mained on receipt of price and above stores. Samples mained on receipt of price and trade supplied by the JAPANESE CORN FILE COX PANY, M. Pine street, Rew York.

Street, New York.

I HERRPY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL THE BILLIARD table makers in the United States that a certain picture, representing billiard playing in 1780 is my property and trade mark, and all, who copy the same will be dealt with as the law directs.

Billiard Table Maker, 40 Vessey street.

NO MORE MEDICINE—7,00 CURBS, WITHOUT drugs, by DU BARRY'S deletious Revalents Public which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, some disciplinating and liver, strong nerves and some effectually symplepts, diarrhose, phthing, constipping on and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of fever the boood and all Kinds of fever, morrities of the boood and all Kinds of the second and THOMAS B. AGNEW, 260 GRISENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all thise of Grecories. Molasses and Provisious to the gold standard.

Be it known to all who can appreciate the v derful in romanse that one of the most un soul-searching stories ever published in the American newspaper is about to startle, intere

SUNDAY MERCURY

sens the people it three with many views of the blasses of social life in the Great Metropolis.

In order to understand New York is its various social, commercial and poblical, it is absolutely nest read THE SUNDAY MERCURY, for that compournal contains the current history of the city, man There is no feature of a live business paper in which at least the equal of any daily paper published in A there is no characteristic of a first class Herrary which it is deficient; as a humorous paper it is more than any of the publications that make fun their sy keeps it readers on paper twith everything that

than any of the publications that make fun their specialty; it keeps its readers en rapport with everything that us going on in the theatrical and show world at home and abroad; as regards the fulness and accuracy of its local news it has no rival, and its telegraphic despatches are later by at least two hours than those that appear in other journals issued on the same day.

Some ices of the immense circulation of THE SUNDAY MERCURY may be gathered from the fact that a larger sum is realized every Smoky from the sale of that popular a cet than has ever been received for a single issue of any daity paper sublished in the United Sistes.

In view of this fact, it seems scarcely necessary to add that the circulation of THE SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds the combined issues of all the other (so called Sunday papers in the proportion of more than three to one.

To meet the anticipated demand for the first instalment of Miss Braddon's brilliant story a large

EXTRA EDITION

Of the

· PUBLISHED TO-MORROW.

LOTS, 8300, WHY YOU SHOULD GO AND EXAMINE.

Pirst. This is the same plan that nearly 1,000 persons approved of when buying loss of the undersigned at Woodside. Second—It is the only way by which thousands can be en-abled to purchase building lots consecutively and thus form a large community.

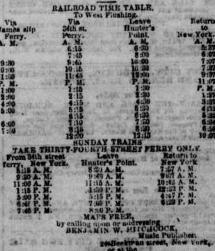
Fourth—Because every one owes it to his wife and children o provide them with a comfortable home.

Sixth—Because the only way to escape from the extertion of landlords, from the fund atmosphere of tenement home and the diseases of packed neighborhoods, is to own you home in the suburos. Seventh Because West Flushing is a fine, healthy localithigh land and beautiful in every respect. We believe it to has use a tract of land as can be seen anywhere in the Unite States.

and at small expense.

Nmth—Its nearness to New York and its unsurpassed railroad facilities will cause it to grow rapidly.

Tenth—Because it already Has nearly 100 dweltnes, five stores and a superb town tall, which cost \$12,000, and new buildings are constantly being erected. Eleventh—Because this plan of monthly payments (no iterest charged) is within the reach of all. Twelfth Because ever person can in less than one bonr visit the property and a cristy himself or herself of the truth of these assertions.



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